

added, "at the moment we are given such a slap in the face we cannot afford to hand and say 'We will be friends.' That is impossible. If we renew negotiations we must point out that the basis is altered both psychologically and actually by the imposition of penalties."

Discussing the prospects of further negotiations, the Foreign Minister said: "Does the present situation permit us to carry on further negotiations? I, for my part, have not barred the path nor pledged Germany to a definite course. In the opinion of the Government it now devolves on us to exhaust every possibility to seek means of effecting counter proposals on some other basis. But the sanctions (penalties) which now are operative have created a different atmosphere in the negotiations, both psychologically and in fact."

"I consider the Allies' present procedure the gravest and most fatal blow that could be made to the peace process. In view of these serious consequences we are unable to repeat the offer made in London, but must seek new proposals."

In asking approval of the German delegation's procedure in London, Dr. Simons hinted that any expression of disapproval would make it necessary for the Reichstag to seek some other man to conduct its negotiations. He was liberally applauded at the conclusion of his lengthy speech which was followed by the declarations of the party leaders.

GERMANS IN CAMPAIGN TO DENY WAR GUILT

Communists See Monarchist Plans Behind Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

One particular paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles the Germans have decided to repudiate. Every informal means at their disposal will be used to deny acknowledgment of the entire guilt of the war.

Reverend have been working in Wilhelmstrasse ever since the treaty was signed to have the question of the responsibility of the war held constantly before the public view in the hope that the world would revise its opinion that Germany alone is answerable.

The London conference and the German Foreign Office voted all plans for national propaganda, but now it is arranging its defensive campaign.

According to the question are not made in German Conservative circles only. Many leading Republicans feel that the Versailles treaty never can be modified and the peace of the world is more clearly understood, because it is felt now that in the German signature lies the acceptance of the entire guilt.

Premier Lloyd George converted the Wilhelmstrasse from the belief that discussion of the origin of the war would be fatal to better relations between Germany and the Allies. He did so first on December 20, when he declared that the responsible statesmen of Europe did not wish war in 1914 and again this week when he reversed his stand.

The committee of the Reichstag investigating the origin of the war now proposes a treaty which would repudiate the responsibility of the Kaiser's Government, which does not vary from the contentions of the Kaiser's Government, that Germany did not mobilize secretly. Now Premier von Kaizer of Bavaria follows with an appeal for a new hearing for Germany.

"Germany's sole responsibility is the most monstrous falsehood ever told the world," he declared. "The Kaiser's stand is an appeal from every sentence, particularly if new facts are developed, which put the guilt of the defendant in the hands of the aggressor. It is our policy must be to strain for a hearing of our appeal. The whole German people do not dare rest until justice is victorious."

"We declare we are not alone guilty and we desire to have the true measure of our responsibility fixed and have reparations measured accordingly. Now Germany and the Allies have changed since the signing of the Versailles peace, as to be found in the attitude of the German people toward this peace and toward the rights that its opponents have read into it."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, on behalf of the Heidelberg Society of Moderate Liberals, has invited the Allies to send representative to meet the Germans either here or in a neutral country to study the question. He particularly wants men to attend who are convinced that Germany was not alone to blame.

The entire campaign is reactionary, in the opinion of the *Red Flag*, the Communist newspaper in Berlin, which says that "the reopening of the question of the responsibility of the war is an effort by the counter revolutionists to exploit the crisis abroad for home ends, adding: 'Reopening the question of the guilt of the Kaiser means the reopening of the question of the monarchy. It is a blow in the face of the German proletariat, who will be driven back in obedience to the Nationalists the moment they discuss the hated characteristics of German militarism.'"

GERMANS IN CAMPAIGN TO DENY WAR GUILT

Communists See Monarchist Plans Behind Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

One particular paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles the Germans have decided to repudiate. Every informal means at their disposal will be used to deny acknowledgment of the entire guilt of the war.

Reverend have been working in Wilhelmstrasse ever since the treaty was signed to have the question of the responsibility of the war held constantly before the public view in the hope that the world would revise its opinion that Germany alone is answerable.

The London conference and the German Foreign Office voted all plans for national propaganda, but now it is arranging its defensive campaign.

According to the question are not made in German Conservative circles only. Many leading Republicans feel that the Versailles treaty never can be modified and the peace of the world is more clearly understood, because it is felt now that in the German signature lies the acceptance of the entire guilt.

Premier Lloyd George converted the Wilhelmstrasse from the belief that discussion of the origin of the war would be fatal to better relations between Germany and the Allies. He did so first on December 20, when he declared that the responsible statesmen of Europe did not wish war in 1914 and again this week when he reversed his stand.

The committee of the Reichstag investigating the origin of the war now proposes a treaty which would repudiate the responsibility of the Kaiser's Government, which does not vary from the contentions of the Kaiser's Government, that Germany did not mobilize secretly. Now Premier von Kaizer of Bavaria follows with an appeal for a new hearing for Germany.

"Germany's sole responsibility is the most monstrous falsehood ever told the world," he declared. "The Kaiser's stand is an appeal from every sentence, particularly if new facts are developed, which put the guilt of the defendant in the hands of the aggressor. It is our policy must be to strain for a hearing of our appeal. The whole German people do not dare rest until justice is victorious."

"We declare we are not alone guilty and we desire to have the true measure of our responsibility fixed and have reparations measured accordingly. Now Germany and the Allies have changed since the signing of the Versailles peace, as to be found in the attitude of the German people toward this peace and toward the rights that its opponents have read into it."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, on behalf of the Heidelberg Society of Moderate Liberals, has invited the Allies to send representative to meet the Germans either here or in a neutral country to study the question. He particularly wants men to attend who are convinced that Germany was not alone to blame.

The entire campaign is reactionary, in the opinion of the *Red Flag*, the Communist newspaper in Berlin, which says that "the reopening of the question of the responsibility of the war is an effort by the counter revolutionists to exploit the crisis abroad for home ends, adding: 'Reopening the question of the guilt of the Kaiser means the reopening of the question of the monarchy. It is a blow in the face of the German proletariat, who will be driven back in obedience to the Nationalists the moment they discuss the hated characteristics of German militarism.'"

GERMANS IN CAMPAIGN TO DENY WAR GUILT

Communists See Monarchist Plans Behind Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

One particular paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles the Germans have decided to repudiate. Every informal means at their disposal will be used to deny acknowledgment of the entire guilt of the war.

Reverend have been working in Wilhelmstrasse ever since the treaty was signed to have the question of the responsibility of the war held constantly before the public view in the hope that the world would revise its opinion that Germany alone is answerable.

The London conference and the German Foreign Office voted all plans for national propaganda, but now it is arranging its defensive campaign.

According to the question are not made in German Conservative circles only. Many leading Republicans feel that the Versailles treaty never can be modified and the peace of the world is more clearly understood, because it is felt now that in the German signature lies the acceptance of the entire guilt.

Premier Lloyd George converted the Wilhelmstrasse from the belief that discussion of the origin of the war would be fatal to better relations between Germany and the Allies. He did so first on December 20, when he declared that the responsible statesmen of Europe did not wish war in 1914 and again this week when he reversed his stand.

The committee of the Reichstag investigating the origin of the war now proposes a treaty which would repudiate the responsibility of the Kaiser's Government, which does not vary from the contentions of the Kaiser's Government, that Germany did not mobilize secretly. Now Premier von Kaizer of Bavaria follows with an appeal for a new hearing for Germany.

"Germany's sole responsibility is the most monstrous falsehood ever told the world," he declared. "The Kaiser's stand is an appeal from every sentence, particularly if new facts are developed, which put the guilt of the defendant in the hands of the aggressor. It is our policy must be to strain for a hearing of our appeal. The whole German people do not dare rest until justice is victorious."

"We declare we are not alone guilty and we desire to have the true measure of our responsibility fixed and have reparations measured accordingly. Now Germany and the Allies have changed since the signing of the Versailles peace, as to be found in the attitude of the German people toward this peace and toward the rights that its opponents have read into it."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, on behalf of the Heidelberg Society of Moderate Liberals, has invited the Allies to send representative to meet the Germans either here or in a neutral country to study the question. He particularly wants men to attend who are convinced that Germany was not alone to blame.

The entire campaign is reactionary, in the opinion of the *Red Flag*, the Communist newspaper in Berlin, which says that "the reopening of the question of the responsibility of the war is an effort by the counter revolutionists to exploit the crisis abroad for home ends, adding: 'Reopening the question of the guilt of the Kaiser means the reopening of the question of the monarchy. It is a blow in the face of the German proletariat, who will be driven back in obedience to the Nationalists the moment they discuss the hated characteristics of German militarism.'"

GERMANS IN CAMPAIGN TO DENY WAR GUILT

Communists See Monarchist Plans Behind Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

One particular paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles the Germans have decided to repudiate. Every informal means at their disposal will be used to deny acknowledgment of the entire guilt of the war.

Reverend have been working in Wilhelmstrasse ever since the treaty was signed to have the question of the responsibility of the war held constantly before the public view in the hope that the world would revise its opinion that Germany alone is answerable.

The London conference and the German Foreign Office voted all plans for national propaganda, but now it is arranging its defensive campaign.

According to the question are not made in German Conservative circles only. Many leading Republicans feel that the Versailles treaty never can be modified and the peace of the world is more clearly understood, because it is felt now that in the German signature lies the acceptance of the entire guilt.

Premier Lloyd George converted the Wilhelmstrasse from the belief that discussion of the origin of the war would be fatal to better relations between Germany and the Allies. He did so first on December 20, when he declared that the responsible statesmen of Europe did not wish war in 1914 and again this week when he reversed his stand.

The committee of the Reichstag investigating the origin of the war now proposes a treaty which would repudiate the responsibility of the Kaiser's Government, which does not vary from the contentions of the Kaiser's Government, that Germany did not mobilize secretly. Now Premier von Kaizer of Bavaria follows with an appeal for a new hearing for Germany.

"Germany's sole responsibility is the most monstrous falsehood ever told the world," he declared. "The Kaiser's stand is an appeal from every sentence, particularly if new facts are developed, which put the guilt of the defendant in the hands of the aggressor. It is our policy must be to strain for a hearing of our appeal. The whole German people do not dare rest until justice is victorious."

"We declare we are not alone guilty and we desire to have the true measure of our responsibility fixed and have reparations measured accordingly. Now Germany and the Allies have changed since the signing of the Versailles peace, as to be found in the attitude of the German people toward this peace and toward the rights that its opponents have read into it."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, on behalf of the Heidelberg Society of Moderate Liberals, has invited the Allies to send representative to meet the Germans either here or in a neutral country to study the question. He particularly wants men to attend who are convinced that Germany was not alone to blame.

The entire campaign is reactionary, in the opinion of the *Red Flag*, the Communist newspaper in Berlin, which says that "the reopening of the question of the responsibility of the war is an effort by the counter revolutionists to exploit the crisis abroad for home ends, adding: 'Reopening the question of the guilt of the Kaiser means the reopening of the question of the monarchy. It is a blow in the face of the German proletariat, who will be driven back in obedience to the Nationalists the moment they discuss the hated characteristics of German militarism.'"

GERMANS IN CAMPAIGN TO DENY WAR GUILT

Communists See Monarchist Plans Behind Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

One particular paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles the Germans have decided to repudiate. Every informal means at their disposal will be used to deny acknowledgment of the entire guilt of the war.

Reverend have been working in Wilhelmstrasse ever since the treaty was signed to have the question of the responsibility of the war held constantly before the public view in the hope that the world would revise its opinion that Germany alone is answerable.

The London conference and the German Foreign Office voted all plans for national propaganda, but now it is arranging its defensive campaign.

According to the question are not made in German Conservative circles only. Many leading Republicans feel that the Versailles treaty never can be modified and the peace of the world is more clearly understood, because it is felt now that in the German signature lies the acceptance of the entire guilt.

Premier Lloyd George converted the Wilhelmstrasse from the belief that discussion of the origin of the war would be fatal to better relations between Germany and the Allies. He did so first on December 20, when he declared that the responsible statesmen of Europe did not wish war in 1914 and again this week when he reversed his stand.

The committee of the Reichstag investigating the origin of the war now proposes a treaty which would repudiate the responsibility of the Kaiser's Government, which does not vary from the contentions of the Kaiser's Government, that Germany did not mobilize secretly. Now Premier von Kaizer of Bavaria follows with an appeal for a new hearing for Germany.

"Germany's sole responsibility is the most monstrous falsehood ever told the world," he declared. "The Kaiser's stand is an appeal from every sentence, particularly if new facts are developed, which put the guilt of the defendant in the hands of the aggressor. It is our policy must be to strain for a hearing of our appeal. The whole German people do not dare rest until justice is victorious."

"We declare we are not alone guilty and we desire to have the true measure of our responsibility fixed and have reparations measured accordingly. Now Germany and the Allies have changed since the signing of the Versailles peace, as to be found in the attitude of the German people toward this peace and toward the rights that its opponents have read into it."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, on behalf of the Heidelberg Society of Moderate Liberals, has invited the Allies to send representative to meet the Germans either here or in a neutral country to study the question. He particularly wants men to attend who are convinced that Germany was not alone to blame.

The entire campaign is reactionary, in the opinion of the *Red Flag*, the Communist newspaper in Berlin, which says that "the reopening of the question of the responsibility of the war is an effort by the counter revolutionists to exploit the crisis abroad for home ends, adding: 'Reopening the question of the guilt of the Kaiser means the reopening of the question of the monarchy. It is a blow in the face of the German proletariat, who will be driven back in obedience to the Nationalists the moment they discuss the hated characteristics of German militarism.'"

GERMANS IN CAMPAIGN TO DENY WAR GUILT

Communists See Monarchist Plans Behind Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

One particular paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles the Germans have decided to repudiate. Every informal means at their disposal will be used to deny acknowledgment of the entire guilt of the war.

Reverend have been working in Wilhelmstrasse ever since the treaty was signed to have the question of the responsibility of the war held constantly before the public view in the hope that the world would revise its opinion that Germany alone is answerable.

The London conference and the German Foreign Office voted all plans for national propaganda, but now it is arranging its defensive campaign.

According to the question are not made in German Conservative circles only. Many leading Republicans feel that the Versailles treaty never can be modified and the peace of the world is more clearly understood, because it is felt now that in the German signature lies the acceptance of the entire guilt.

Premier Lloyd George converted the Wilhelmstrasse from the belief that discussion of the origin of the war would be fatal to better relations between Germany and the Allies. He did so first on December 20, when he declared that the responsible statesmen of Europe did not wish war in 1914 and again this week when he reversed his stand.

The committee of the Reichstag investigating the origin of the war now proposes a treaty which would repudiate the responsibility of the Kaiser's Government, which does not vary from the contentions of the Kaiser's Government, that Germany did not mobilize secretly. Now Premier von Kaizer of Bavaria follows with an appeal for a new hearing for Germany.

"Germany's sole responsibility is the most monstrous falsehood ever told the world," he declared. "The Kaiser's stand is an appeal from every sentence, particularly if new facts are developed, which put the guilt of the defendant in the hands of the aggressor. It is our policy must be to strain for a hearing of our appeal. The whole German people do not dare rest until justice is victorious."

"We declare we are not alone guilty and we desire to have the true measure of our responsibility fixed and have reparations measured accordingly. Now Germany and the Allies have changed since the signing of the Versailles peace, as to be found in the attitude of the German people toward this peace and toward the rights that its opponents have read into it."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, on behalf of the Heidelberg Society of Moderate Liberals, has invited the Allies to send representative to meet the Germans either here or in a neutral country to study the question. He particularly wants men to attend who are convinced that Germany was not alone to blame.

The entire campaign is reactionary, in the opinion of the *Red Flag*, the Communist newspaper in Berlin, which says that "the reopening of the question of the responsibility of the war is an effort by the counter revolutionists to exploit the crisis abroad for home ends, adding: 'Reopening the question of the guilt of the Kaiser means the reopening of the question of the monarchy. It is a blow in the face of the German proletariat, who will be driven back in obedience to the Nationalists the moment they discuss the hated characteristics of German militarism.'"

GERMANS IN CAMPAIGN TO DENY WAR GUILT

Communists See Monarchist Plans Behind Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

One particular paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles the Germans have decided to repudiate. Every informal means at their disposal will be used to deny acknowledgment of the entire guilt of the war.

Reverend have been working in Wilhelmstrasse ever since the treaty was signed to have the question of the responsibility of the war held constantly before the public view in the hope that the world would revise its opinion that Germany alone is answerable.

The London conference and the German Foreign Office voted all plans for national propaganda, but now it is arranging its defensive campaign.

According to the question are not made in German Conservative circles only. Many leading Republicans feel that the Versailles treaty never can be modified and the peace of the world is more clearly understood, because it is felt now that in the German signature lies the acceptance of the entire guilt.

Premier Lloyd George converted the Wilhelmstrasse from the belief that discussion of the origin of the war would be fatal to better relations between Germany and the Allies. He did so first on December 20, when he declared that the responsible statesmen of Europe did not wish war in 1914 and again this week when he reversed his stand.

The committee of the Reichstag investigating the origin of the war now proposes a treaty which would repudiate the responsibility of the Kaiser's Government, which does not vary from the contentions of the Kaiser's Government, that Germany did not mobilize secretly. Now Premier von Kaizer of Bavaria follows with an appeal for a new hearing for Germany.

"Germany's sole responsibility is the most monstrous falsehood ever told the world," he declared. "The Kaiser's stand is an appeal from every sentence, particularly if new facts are developed, which put the guilt of the defendant in the hands of the aggressor. It is our policy must be to strain for a hearing of our appeal. The whole German people do not dare rest until justice is victorious."

"We declare we are not alone guilty and we desire to have the true measure of our responsibility fixed and have reparations measured accordingly. Now Germany and the Allies have changed since the signing of the Versailles peace, as to be found in the attitude of the German people toward this peace and toward the rights that its opponents have read into it."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, on behalf of the Heidelberg Society of Moderate Liberals, has invited the Allies to send representative to meet the Germans either here or in a neutral country to study the question. He particularly wants men to attend who are convinced that Germany was not alone to blame.

The entire campaign is reactionary, in the opinion of the *Red Flag*, the Communist newspaper in Berlin, which says that "the reopening of the question of the responsibility of the war is an effort by the counter revolutionists to exploit the crisis abroad for home ends, adding: 'Reopening the question of the guilt of the Kaiser means the reopening of the question of the monarchy. It is a blow in the face of the German proletariat, who will be driven back in obedience to the Nationalists the moment they discuss the hated characteristics of German militarism.'"

GERMANS IN CAMPAIGN TO DENY WAR GUILT

Communists See Monarchist Plans Behind Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

One particular paragraph of the Treaty of Versailles the Germans have decided to repudiate. Every informal means at their disposal will be used to deny acknowledgment of the entire guilt of the war.

Reverend have been working in Wilhelmstrasse ever since the treaty was signed to have the question of the responsibility of the war held constantly before the public view in the hope that the world would revise its opinion that Germany alone is answerable.

The London conference and the German Foreign Office voted all plans for national propaganda, but now it is arranging its defensive campaign.

According to the question are not made in German Conservative circles only. Many leading Republicans feel that the Versailles treaty never can be modified and the peace of the world is more clearly understood, because it is felt now that in the German signature lies the acceptance of the entire guilt.

Premier Lloyd George converted the Wilhelmstrasse from the belief that discussion of the origin of the war would be fatal to better relations between Germany and the Allies. He did so first on December 20, when he declared that the responsible statesmen of Europe did not wish war in 1914 and again this week when he reversed his stand.

The committee of the Reichstag investigating the origin of the war now proposes a treaty which would repudiate the responsibility of the Kaiser's Government, which does not vary from the contentions of the Kaiser's Government, that Germany did not mobilize secretly. Now Premier von Kaizer of Bavaria follows with an appeal for a new hearing for Germany.

"Germany's sole responsibility is the most monstrous falsehood ever told the world," he declared. "The Kaiser's stand is an appeal from every sentence, particularly if new facts are developed, which put the guilt of the defendant in the hands of the aggressor. It is our policy must be to strain for a hearing of our appeal. The whole German people do not dare rest until justice is victorious."

"We declare we are not alone guilty and we desire to have the true measure of our responsibility fixed and have reparations measured accordingly. Now Germany and the Allies have changed since the signing of the Versailles peace, as to be found in the attitude of the German people toward this peace and toward the rights that its opponents have read into it."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, on behalf of the Heidelberg Society of Moderate Liberals, has invited the Allies to send representative to meet the Germans either here or in a neutral country to study the question. He particularly wants men to attend who are convinced that Germany was not alone to blame.

The entire campaign is reactionary, in the opinion of the *Red Flag*, the Communist newspaper in Berlin, which says that "the reopening of the question of the responsibility of the war is an effort by the counter revolutionists to exploit the crisis abroad for home ends, adding: 'Reopening the question of the guilt of the Kaiser means the reopening of the question of the monarchy. It is a blow in the face of the German proletariat, who will be driven back in obedience to the Nationalists the moment they discuss the hated characteristics of German militarism.'"

NEW TURKEY TO BE CONSTITUTED BY ALLIED PROPOSAL

Lloyd George Makes Formal Offer Which Will Bind Her to Entente.

PLAN AFFECTS GREECE

She Would Be Virtually Out of Near East, Except in City of Smyrna.

FRANCE AIDS SOLUTION

Dr. Mayr, Austrian Chancellor, Makes Plea for Extension of Credits to Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, March 12.

Premier Lloyd George this morning received Prince Aga Khan, spiritual head of the Mohammedans of India, East Africa and Asia, and the Indian delegates, and assured them that a settlement of the Near East question was imminent which would meet any religious anxiety in India. Later with his allied colleagues he made a formal offer to Turkey, which constitutes a new Turkey within her own bounds, and one which, if she accepts the offer, will in the future cause her to become intimately involved with the Allies, thus cutting off one other item from the German imperial scheme of the past.

Still later Mr. Lloyd George received the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Mayr, who, speaking only German, asked for aid in order that the destitute population of his country might be saved from the wreck of the Hapsburg dynasty. Preparations having been made for these meetings during the week, the business was rushed through almost with scant courtesy. After the work had been railroaded Mr. Lloyd George went to his country home, Checkers Court, for the week end, declaring that he felt he had earned the rest.

In regard to the proposal to Turkey the Turks are to get a larger share in their own internal arrangements and the Greeks are practically pulled out from all but the city of Smyrna, although Thrace remains undisturbed in their hands. There also were measures designed not to remove the dominance of the Allies in all Turkish affairs which would affect the rest of the world, notably the control of the Straits.

Confident of Acceptance.

Following the conference every confidence was expressed in allied quarters that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader, as well as Constantinople, would accept the proposal. The assurance of the Allies that they will gradually remove their own forces from Constantinople was said to be highly pleasing to both groups of Turks, as in it they see a ground upon which the Imperial Ottoman Government, with all the instincts of the Moslem faith in its hands, can negotiate with Ankara, where the actual political power rests.

These measures are said to have been suggested by Prince Aga Khan, and both he and the Turkish were told the Allies were prepared to facilitate the admission of Turkey into the League of Nations on condition that proof be given of the readiness of the Turks to execute the peace treaty as modified. The Turks were asked to recognize the right of the Turkish Armenians to a national home on the eastern frontier of Turkey in Asia and to agree to accept the decision of the commission appointed by the League of Nations on the question of the transfer of the transferred to Armenia for this purpose. The Turks protested against the maintenance of a Greek garrison in Smyrna and said that they had accepted the proposed commission for eastern Thrace. The Turkish delegates cast on Greece the responsibility for delaying peace.

Following a conference with the allied finance ministers this afternoon, Dr. Mayr received the correspondent for THE NEW YORK HERALD at the Savoy Hotel and declared he was very much encour-

aged toward Japan and Yap is significant of the new era.

The Government of the United States will not recede one inch from the position taken by the Wilson Administration relative to the Island of Yap. That decision gained significance from the fact that the International Communists Congress, which is discussing the disposal of former German cables, was unable to reach a decision. The reason assigned for the delay is that the representative of one of the governments interested has lost his records of previous proceedings, and accordingly could not go on with the discussion. The belief prevails that the governments interested are hopeful that the present Administration may be less insistent than the preceding one in maintaining American rights as to cables, and that delay may bring about a solution in their favor.

That Hope Is Vain.

According to the authority quoted, that hope is vain, and the United States will make acceptance of American rights in connection with international communications one of the prerequisites of any treaty understanding with the allied Powers. So far as Yap is concerned, the Government of the United States does not consider it any longer a matter resting with the League of Nations, but regards it as a question between itself and the allied Powers.

The American position on Yap will insist that no rights which this country acquired as one of the victors over the Central Empires have been impaired by any treaty arrangements that have been made. That position is taken on the ground that the United States was a participant in the war, and it has not ratified the treaty arrangement which settled the war. It is held that none of its rights have been prejudiced or surrendered by any one authorized to speak for the United States, and cannot be surrendered except through a treaty ratified by the Senate.

Accordingly, the State Department is not entertaining the invitation of the council of the League of Nations to send an American representative to the meeting of the League Council, which is to be held in May or June.

There is the keynote of the new foreign policy of the Government. Carried to a natural development as reasoned out by Senators and Representatives who discussed the matter after the news of the new policy developed this morning, it means there is a determination that the national honor and the national rights shall be respected the world over; that American lives and property must be held in respect—the respect traditionally accorded to the lives and property of the nationals of Great Britain—and that Uncle Sam's toes cannot be trodden upon more than once without an explanation of why. The policy to be

AMERICA WILL ENFORCE RIGHTS THE WORLD OVER

Continued from First Page.

morning, the United States does not concur and will not abide by the mandate awards made by the League of Nations that impair American interests in the Pacific.

In plain words, President Harding and Secretary Hughes will not agree that Japan shall have Yap and the cable rights that go with possession of the mountain top in the Pacific.

When Bainbridge Colby, Mr. Wilson's Secretary of State, informed the council of the League of Nations that the United States Government never had assented to the attribution of Yap to Japan Mr. Colby merely anticipated the stand President Harding and Secretary Hughes now take. Later Mr. Colby on February 21 wrote that the United States, equally with the Allies, was entitled to a voice in the matter and definitely claimed that attribution by the Allies of the former German islands in the Pacific north of the equator.

Then it was made plain that the United States never assented to the inclusion of the island of Yap in mandate awards and that the United States cannot regard itself as bound by the terms of the mandate. What Mr. Colby was saying was that the United States does not consider it any longer a matter resting with the League of Nations, but regards it as a question between itself and the allied Powers.

The American position on Yap will insist that no rights which this country acquired as one of the victors over the Central Empires have been impaired by any treaty arrangements that have been made. That position is taken on the ground that the United States was a participant in the war, and it has not ratified the treaty arrangement which settled the war. It is held that none of its rights have been prejudiced or surrendered by any one authorized to speak for the United States, and cannot be surrendered except through a treaty ratified by the Senate.

Accordingly, the State Department is not entertaining the invitation of the council of the League of Nations to send an American representative to the meeting of the League Council, which is to be held in May or June.

There is the keynote of the new foreign policy of the Government. Carried to a natural development as reasoned out by Senators and Representatives who discussed the matter after the news of the new policy developed this morning, it means there is a determination that the national honor and the national rights shall be respected the world over; that American lives and property must be held in respect—the respect traditionally accorded to the lives and property of the nationals of Great Britain—and that Uncle Sam's toes cannot be trodden upon more than once without an explanation of why. The policy to be

aged over the helpful attitude the Allies had assumed, although it was indefinite in what direction their concert effort would develop. He said the idea of a chartered company to take over the entire administration of Austria had not been mentioned to-day and he seemed to receive the suggestion as a blow to Austrian sovereignty, but he added:

"Without help the organized Government of Austria within the lines laid down by the Treaty of St. Germain must cease to exist. On one side is Bolshevism and on the other Germany. But if we can be aided over for a few years with a supply of raw materials the genius of the Austrian people will prevail against both. I deeply appreciate what the Allies have done, and particularly what America has done through Mr. Hoover and his organization for Austria. If you doubt in New York our ability to withstand the storm of adversity, the best way to remove that doubt is to extend trade with us under terms we can bear."

Speaking for the Allies after the conference this morning, Louis Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, said they were impressed by the case Dr. Mayr presented, pledging the Austrian State resources, the railways, forests, etc., against credits. M. Loucheur is still of the opinion, however, that the solution of the Austrian problem lies in private initiative and advice that every country, including America, which has exportable surplus coal, wheat and other raw materials, send them to Austria against such pledges as Dr. Mayr proposed.

A conference with experts is to be held on this question Monday, when it is hoped to be able at least to fix a date for an early conference with international bankers and others, possibly in Vienna, but more likely in Paris, to settle the terms of such a deal. In effect this would still be a chartered company to take over the entire Austrian Administration.

LONDON, March 12.—When the allied Supreme Council handed the Greek and the Turkish delegations to the London conference the proposals the Allies have formulated as a basis for Near East settlement the Turks were told the Allies were prepared to facilitate the admission of Turkey into the League of Nations on condition that proof be given of the readiness of the Turks to execute the peace treaty as modified.

The Turks were asked to recognize the right of the Turkish Armenians to a national home on the eastern frontier of Turkey in Asia and to agree to accept the decision of the commission appointed by the League of Nations on the question of the transfer of the transferred to Armenia for this purpose. The Turks protested against the maintenance of a Greek garrison in Smyrna and said that they had accepted the proposed commission for eastern Thrace. The Turkish delegates cast on Greece the responsibility for delaying peace.

Following a conference with the allied finance ministers this afternoon, Dr. Mayr received the correspondent for THE NEW YORK HERALD at the Savoy Hotel and declared he was very much encour-

aged toward Japan and Yap is significant of the new era.

The Government of the United States will not recede one inch from the position taken by the Wilson Administration relative to the Island of Yap. That decision gained significance from the fact that the International Communists Congress, which is discussing the disposal of former German cables, was unable to reach a decision. The reason assigned for the delay is that the representative of one of the governments interested has lost his records of previous proceedings, and accordingly could not go on with the discussion. The belief prevails that the governments interested are hopeful that the present Administration may be less insistent than the preceding one in maintaining American rights as to cables, and that delay may bring about a solution in their favor.

That Hope Is Vain.

According to the authority quoted, that hope is vain, and the United States will make acceptance of American rights in connection with international communications one of the prerequisites of any treaty understanding with the allied Powers. So far as Yap is concerned, the Government of the United States does not consider it any longer a matter resting with the League of Nations, but regards it as a question between itself and the allied Powers.

COLOMBIA TREATY OPPONENTS CHAFE AT GAG ON SENATE

Members of Upper House Demand That People Get Facts on Pact.

SEE T. R. REPUDIATED

Borah Says Ratification Is Same as Condemning Him and John Hay.

WANT DEBATES PUBLIC

Public Sentiment Will Soon Arouse 33 Votes Needed to Stop It, They Say.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 12.

Opposition to ratification of the Colombian treaty is growing, not only in the Senate but throughout the country. While the Senators opposed to the treaty admit that a vote taken now in the Senate would command the necessary two-thirds, they believe an aroused public sentiment may win over to their side some Senators whose intention to support ratification is inspired only by reluctance to oppose President Harding and his close advisers. They also hope to win over some other Senators who have opposed the treaty before, but are willing to change their position.

The pressure of public sentiment has begun. This is being manifested in part by the tone of letters Senators are receiving. Here is what one of these letters, signed by nearly a score of persons, had to say on the treaty:

"We look to you and to your colleagues to prevent ratification of that reprehensible Colombian treaty, where by we are to be made the compounds of a felony and traitors to our beloved Theodore Roosevelt. We will give you full support in your efforts to prevent the ratification of that treaty. It is an outrage."

Public Debate Proposed.

It is letters like this which will increase the fervor of the fight for and against discussion of the Colombian treaty in open Senate. Those opposing the treaty believe their one chance now is to have public debate, since that is practically the only way in which the average citizen can be made aware of the provisions of the treaty, which many regard as unconscionable. It is the only way in which the people may become fully acquainted with the fact that in 1917 Senators Lodge (Mass.), McCumber (N. D.), Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.) and Fall (N. M.) signed a minority report against proposed ratification of the Colombian treaty, in which the following statements were made as reasons for rejecting it:

"The undersigned minority members of the Committee on Foreign Relations agree most heartily with the declaration contained in the majority report that 'No good can come by recalling and discussing old issues.' But we beg to remind the majority that this proposed treaty does exactly that thing."

"What are we paying this \$25,000,000 for except in settlement of old issues? Will not the American people ask this question, and can we avoid the answer that it is in payment of something that grew out of a past issue? What does the United States receive for this vast sum? Absolutely nothing, either corporate or incorporeal. Colombia grants nothing, parts with nothing which she possesses."

"The minority report says further that the payment can only be construed as an admission of wrong by this country, which is strenuously denied. The report insists that Colombia has no just or equitable claim against America growing out of the construction of the Panama Canal. Touching upon the question further the report said: 'We cannot afford to purchase cor-

ruption with any country. We cannot afford to answer a blackmail demand. Once respond to such a demand and we shall be held up for every fancied wrong by other countries.'"